

Ottawa The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

NO. 41.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
T. DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND,
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue, Corner
of 1st Street.

SUTTON & SUTTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue.
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
J. G. A. Henderson. H. J. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Office of Trusts, Loan and Savings Company.
Corner Ave. between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.
J. Russell. D. H. Cooper.

HOTELS.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
115 Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
J. H. TOWNSE—Proprietor.
The best brands of liquors and cigars always
in the bar.
Most accommodation and moderate charges.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L.R.C.P. (LOND.), SCOTLAND,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Office at Rosser Avenue, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. MacDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M.D., C.M., M.B. (P.S.), Que.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
8th Street, over old post office
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDAIRMID,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Former associate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M.C.P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Office and residence—Over Alkington's store, Cor.
Rosser Ave. and 8th Street, Brandon.

DR. L. A. MOPE,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ont. and Man.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
8th Street, Brandon.

DENTAL.

R. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—over T. F. Atkinson's store, Mole-
skin House, north-east corner, Rosser Avenue
and 8th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRGEN, MANITOBA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FRED. TORRANCE, B.A., V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduated McGill University, and of the Mon-
treal Veterinary College.

*Veterinarian for the Counties of Bran-
don and Dennis.*
105 and 107 Street, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
City and District Engineer.
Mapping a Specialty.
Rosser Ave. between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.

J. SHORT.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
Best material on hand. Perfect Fit guaranteed.
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A.F. & A.M., G.R.M.
Regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 1, held on the Tuesday on or before full
moon, sitting brethren invited.
J. McDAIRMID, W.M.
T. H. TOWERS, Sec.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$70.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
"	70.00	40.00	25.00	12.00
"	40.00	25.00	15.00	8.00
"	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
1 inch	12.00	7.00	4.00	2.50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, etc., charged at the rate
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-twelfth
part of an inch in depth of one column.
Notices inserted under "Special" heads in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued
until all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

PRESSED HAY!
PARISH & SON,
BRANDON,

Are Prepared to Purchase or
Deliver at any Sta-
tion on the C. P. R.

ANY QUANTITY OF
PRESSED HAY!

SEEDS,

Timothy, Hungarian Grass and Clover seed
for sale.

ALSO THE BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

Parish & Son.

EXAMINATION 1885
Of Teachers.

The examination of candidates for non-professional
First, Second, and Third-Class Teachers' Certifi-
cates, will be held at the following places:

**WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
BRANDON, BIRCH, MINNEDOSA,
NELSON, PILOT MOUNT,
AND DELORAIN.**

Commence on 1st place on TUESDAY, JULY 21st,
1885, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Candidates are required to notify the Superin-
tendent before July 1st of their intention to present
themselves for examination and of the place at which
they will attend; this notice must be accompanied by
a certificate of moral character as required by law.
Further information may be obtained upon refer-
ence to the published regulations of the Protestant
Section of the Board of Education.
J. D. SOMERSET,
Superintendent of Education,
Education Office, Winnipeg, June 6th, 1885.

Classes for Teachers.

Courses usual will be formed to give those in-
tending to write at the coming examination of teach-
ers, an opportunity to thoroughly review their work.
Terms very moderate.

T. J. LAMONTE.

Engine and Boiler
FOR SALE,

22 horse power, in excellent condition. Can
run at Child's Machine Shop, Brandon. Also a
COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT.

Apply to
S. G. FERGUSON, Brandon.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

ON

Wednesday, the 15th July.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others
having claims against the estate of John Henry Brun-
dage, late of the City of Brandon, who died on or about
the sixth day of March last, to deliver or send by post
prepaid to John Wilburn Anderson, and Catherine
McKinnon, executors of the last will and testament
of the deceased at the City of Brandon, on or before
the thirtieth day of July, A.D. 1885, a statement of
their claims duly attested, with the vouchers upon
which they are based, and a statement of all securities
(if any) held by them.

And further notice is hereby given that after said
date, said executors will proceed to distribute the as-
sets of said John Henry Brundage, deceased, among
the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to
the claims of which notice shall have been given, as
above requested; and said executors will not be liable
for the assets and addresses, and full particulars of
their claims duly attested, with the vouchers upon
which they are based, and a statement of all securities
(if any) held by them.

Dated at Brandon this 6th day of June, A.D. 1885.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for the Executors.

For Sale.

HORSES, Implements and Stock. Apply to

J. D. McBURNIE.

HARRY J. DEVINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

ROSSER AV., between 6th and 7th Streets.

Cabinets, \$5 per dozen.
Carte-de-visit 3 1/2
Tin types, 4 for \$1.25.
A call and patronage respectfully solicited.

—THE—

PILOT
BICYCLES & TRICYCLES,

Manufactured by Moore, Hickling & Co., the oldest
makers in England.

"Strength, lightness, durability, simplicity,
excellence of finish and first rate going power
are all to be found in the bicycle."—*British*
Mercurie Gazette.

"A thorough roadster in every way; easy
running, rapid, and to be depended on."—*In-*
dispensable Bicyclist's Handbook.

"It is difficult to conceive at the present day
a more durable roadster."—*Light's List.*

"A really splendid machine. Of its dura-
bility and strength, there is no doubt."—*Home*
and Colonial Mail.

"Unsurpassed for beauty of finish and gen-
eral design."—*Bicycling Times.*

"A remarkably elegant machine."—*The*
Ironmonger.

"A grand machine fitted and finished in
the highest possible style of excellence."—*Bic-*
ycling News.

"A very handsome machine and makes a
light roadster second to none."—*The Cyclist.*

C. A. LARKIN,

Brandon, Sole Agent
FOR MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T.

Purchasing direct from the Manufacturers. I am en-
abled to quote you prices as low as any dealer in Can-
ada for equally high grade machines.
Write for catalogue and price list. Agents wanted
in every town in Manitoba and the N. W. T.

BRANDON

ROLLER RINK

Special Instruction in the motion and after-
noon sessions.

JOHN W. BETHUNE,
Manager

Wall Papers,
Wall Papers,

The finest stock ever received in Winnipeg. The
lines embrace:

GOLDS
in great variety.
SATINS

In every Design & Cheaper Papers

To suit every taste and fancy.

The stock is complete to fit up Hotels, Halls or the
most costly private residences.

NO NEED OF GOING TO WINNIPEG!

For extra fine papers.

BORDERS

To suit every pattern at the

Post Office Bookstore.

CITY COUNCIL.

Present—Mayor in the chair, and Alds
Robinson, Bucke, Stewart, Barclay, Kavan-
agh, Cameron, Johnston and Dickenson,
Hughes, Arthur.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Drummond Bros., re commission
on debentures.—Filed.

From the School Board, asking for a state-
ment of all school taxes due for '82, '83 and
'84.—Finance.

From the School Board saying it would
be necessary to close the schools unless the
amount of \$1,600 was paid at once.

At the request of Ald Cameron Ald
Bucke said the School was now over paid.
—He did not tell the School Board that at the
finances of the city were in an unsatisfac-
tory state.

The solicitor told him the School Board
was in as good a position to borrow money
as the Council was.

Cameron thought Bucke should have no-
tified the Board the Council would advance
no more money in the face of a previous
intimation a by-law was to be introduced
to borrow on.

Barclay defended Bucke in the above.

From L. M. Fortier, proposing to resign
the office of Police Magistrate, if salary
was reduced to \$200 a year.—Wanted three
months notice.

From M. Stewart offering to sprinkle the
streets if wages at \$4.00 per day were guar-
anteed.

From the poundkeeper giving a report of
cattle impounded for June and enclosing
\$1.50 as fees.—Filed.

From the Department of the Interior
saying the School Lands were held in trust
and they could not be given for cemetery
or other purposes, but Brandon could buy
if the Board of Education would advise a
sale.—Cemetery Com.

From the Chief of Police saying he could
not prosecute hotel keepers for selling
without licenses unless he knew under
what Act he was to proceed.—Sent
to Solicitor.

Cameron thought the city should give
something towards street sprinkling.—The
latter was filed.

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT REPORT.

Payment of accounts.

Geo. Munro \$15.22
Finney's pay sheet 175.75

That parties whose cellars have been
drained by the engine be billed for same.—
Adopted.

BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

That the city fill up a gravel pit in front
of Torrance's.

That Princess avenue on 1st st be closed.
Adopted.

FINANCE REPORT.

Mail account \$4.50
Richardson, Col. Wells 5.00

That a sale of lots be made for taxes.—
Adopted.

INQUIRY.

Cameron, "Chairman of Finance, is there
any money on hand?" Bucke, a small
amount.

To Cameron: Kavanagh said Bradley
always had a teamster in readiness in case
of fire.

Cameron—Has Bucke got the city sleighs
in safe keeping? Bucke, it would cost \$5
to put them in repair.

Arthur gave notice of motion to construct
a drain from his place to the river.

MOTIONS.

Stewart and Robinson—that the treas-
urer be instructed to pay to the Protestant School
Board all monies due.

Bucke saw no necessity for the motion
as he explained that there was nothing
due.—Motion withdrawn.

Kavanagh and Larkin—that Mr. Fortier's
communication be sent to the solicitor for
his opinion.

Cameron preferred a notice of reduction
should be sent to the P. M.—The motion
carried.

Cameron and Robinson—that the treas-
urer collect \$35 from Mr. Parish for a wagon
sold to him.

Cameron and Robinson—that the clerk
notify the poundkeeper to in future make
his return to the city treasurer.—Carried.
Stewart and Robinson—that the Police
Magistrate be notified of reduction of sal-

ary.—Carried.
On motion the rules were suspended and
Arthur and Johnston moved that the drain
in the neighborhood of Ald Arthur's be ex-
tended to the river.

Cameron did not want the council com-
mittee to work blindfolded, as there was
no estimate of what it would cost.

The matter was sent to the Board of
Works.

Barclay and Lee—that the rules be sus-
pended, and that A. R. Crapford's account
be paid.

Stewart did not approve of paying ac-
counts as often as Crapford brought them
in.—He was going on principle.

Cameron and Kavanagh—that the addi-
tion was necessary on account of fire by-
law.

Bucke and Dickenson—that the official
pay sheet for June \$315 be passed.

A bargain with the County of Brandon as
to Registry office was accepted the County
to pay the city \$35 a month rent and bear
two-thirds of the cost of maintenance.—
Carried.

The council moved into a committee on
the Sunday By-Law, and after spending an
hour at bull baiting in Spain, fighting the
beasts at Ephesus, ravenous wolves and
"other birds of prey," the by-law was read
a second time and the theatre then ad-
joined.

BURLINGTON ITEMS.

We are having fine growing weather,
and crops look well.

Teams are passing every day, en route
for the end of the grade.

On account of the prospects of the rail-
road being finished to Shoal Lake at an
early date, parties are arriving daily and
securing lots in Burlington with the in-
tention of starting some kind of business
as soon as the road reaches this point. All
express delight with our pretty town site
on the shores of Shoal Lake.

A large party of pleasure-seekers came
up from Rapid City and Brandon last
week, to enjoy boating, fishing and bath-
ing in our beautiful lake.

It is pleasing to see Mr. R. Scott back
and in possession of his store again.

One of our prominent young men got
himself into trouble recently by assaulting
a young girl. He was arrested and brought
before Messrs. McDougall and Wilson,
J. P.'s, but was remanded for a week.

Some of our boys, who belong to Major
Boulton's scouts, have just returned and
are stopping at the queen's. They give
very interesting accounts of their experi-
ences at the front to many enquiring citi-
zens.

A circumstance of a somewhat curious
nature occurred on the morning of the
22nd, at Pilot Butte, when George Smith,
who recently came to this country with
his father from Scotland, had his head
severely bruised and three serious scalp
wounds inflicted, without being able to
account for the accident. The Smiths
father and son, work it seems at Martin &
Parttridge's brick works near Pilot Butte,
and for some little time the boy has been
unwell, and complaining of restless nights,
and taking a good deal in his sleep. On
Sunday night the 21st father and son went
to bed together in a small tent, the latter
feeling somewhat better, at an early hour
Monday morning the father woke and
felt that his son was unusually cold, and
at once asked him "if anything was the
matter." "No," "what had been doing?"
The boy replied he had been doing nothing,
but talked on in a very strange man-
ner. When the old man placed his hand
on his son's head to feel if he were fever-
ish, and found it all wet, he immediately
struck a light and saw his head and shoul-
ders saturated with blood. The other
workmen were at once aroused and on
looking on the railway track which runs
close by the brick yard they found a large
pool of blood at one of the ties, and a dis-
tinct mark of a body having been lying
on the sand balker beside the track. The
suppositions that George Smith was
driving along the track when the train from
the West ran through on Sunday night,
and was knocked down by the passing
engine, he himself does not know it was
done, but seems to think he saw a train
coming during the night. Dr. Gordon
who attends Smith was at first inclined
to take a very serious view of the case,
but constant care and attention have con-
siderably reduced the danger and he now
has good hope of his pulling through.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.
Madrid, June 16.—The cholera is spread-
ing westward along the Mediterranean.
There are several cases now in Terule, Ali-
cante and Carthage. Twelve thousand
persons left Madrid during the past week in
consequence of the cholera scare. The ex-
odus is increasing. At Castellon yesterday,
114 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths
were reported and at Carthage 214 new
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people have become very much alarmed.

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BRANDON TO VICTORIA.

A Traveller by the Canadian Route Tells his Experiences En Route.

From the Victoria B. C. Times.

Mr. Hansen who came through on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is now stopping at the Oriental, gave the Times some interesting particulars about his trip. He has been living at Little Mountain, Manitoba, and comes to British Columbia to get a better climate. He started from his home on the 26th April last, and walked ninety miles to Brandon to get on the C.P.R. express. The ticket to Calgary the farthest point to which he could buy one, costs \$30; and the run of 900 or 1000 miles was through as fine a farming country as there is in the world. Many fields of 500 acres of growing wheat were passed on the way. After leaving Calgary, the Rocky Mountains were entered. Scenery at this point was sublimely grand. On either side of the track is rock and timber, the latter mostly composed of pine and fir and cedar. Mr. Hansen estimated that he must have passed through four hundred miles of this sort of timber. The first crossing of the Columbia is a lively little place, where our traveller had his valise stolen. The next point reached was the Beaver, which was nearly all on fire, and where the trees made it dangerous to dismount. From this point to Fairwell, at the second crossing, the distance of 95 miles was walked, and over one of the roughest roads in the province. The journey occupied over four days. A boat is run from this point to Fort Colwell, in Washington Territory, but it will not carry passengers, so Mr. Hansen had to walk to Eagle pass landing, forty seven miles, by a road on which there are four lakes to cross; three of which are from one mile to two hundred yards long. The fares for ferrying are 50 cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, respectively. At Eagle Pass Landing the boat was taken, to save one's ferry, a distance of 20 miles leaving at 8 p.m. and arriving at 3 a.m. next day. Enquiring at a building called a station, what the fare is to Yale, Mr. Hansen was told that it was \$18 for the 127 miles, and he concluded to walk, as he "could not see the fun of paying so much for four hours sitting on the cars. This distance was made in four days and a half, and \$10 in cash was saved. Arriving at Yale, the remainder of the journey to Victoria was accomplished by steamer, and being taken to leave the railway at a place where the means of locomotion could be secured. Mr. Hansen is much pleased with the climate of British Columbia, and proposes returning to the main land, where he will enter upon the cultivation of fruit on a large scale. The market value of the most famous apple, he believes, should be remunerative in that for this product for many years to come.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is cool and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Bileok Blood Bitters are required.

SMALL VS. LARGE FARMS.

D. D. T. MOORE.

Though much is heard concerning the great bonanza wheat farms of the Northwest and the vast cattle and sheep ranches of the West and Southwest, it is a notable and gratifying fact that the farms of the whole country, while increasing in number, are diminishing in size annually. From the last census, a trustworthy authority, it appears that the number of farms increased from two million six hundred and sixty thousand in 1870, to four million in 1880, or at the enormous rate of fifty-one per cent. The advance of our population was only thirty per cent during the same period. And the number of small farms has undoubtedly continued to increase largely since the census figures were taken, though perhaps at a less ratio than during the decade ending with 1880—for, very fortunately for both the people and the country, the tendency is to divide large plantations in the South, and to sell in small tracts such lands as were bought on speculation in the west and southwest, and on the Pacific coast. The homestead and timber claims being continuously taken up by settlers on government lands, must add largely to the number of small farms annually put under cultivation, while the division of comparatively large farms into lesser ones, which is constantly going on in most of the Middle and some of the Western States, must materially increase the aggregate, so the turning of small large farms is continually and rapidly augmenting.

Having referred to the extraordinary increase made in the number of farms between 1870 and 1880, it may be of interest to specify where that increase occurred, as showing the sections of country which are growing most rapidly, and exhibiting the greatest progress in our leading industry—agriculture. For example, the census shows the increase of farms above named to have been one hundred and two per cent. in Alabama, ninety-one in Arkansas, one hundred and twenty-nine in Florida, ninety-eight in Georgia, seventy in Louisiana, fifty in Mississippi, sixty-eight in North Carolina, sixty in Virginia, one hundred and eighty-four in Texas, and large in some other Southern States. This increase of farms in the South is mainly attributable to the fact, that numerous plantations have been divided into small tracts, and rented or sold to freedmen, the immigration to that region being comparatively limited. The figures are most significant, demonstrating the great progress and improvement made by the rural population of the South and Southwest especially in dividing large plantations into small farms, after the depression which followed the War for the Union had been overcome. They show the wonderful powers of recuperation possessed by the Southern people.

But the increase of farms during the decade mentioned in the North, and notably in the West and on the Pacific Coast, was even more wonderful than that in the South—for Iowa made an advance of fifty-nine per cent, Minnesota of ninety-nine, Nebraska of four hundred and fifteen, Oregon of one hundred and fourteen, and California of fifty-one. These figures are astonishing, yet the most marvelous multiplication occurred in the territories, where the rate of increase ranged from ninety-eight per cent, in Montana to upward of

nine hundred per cent, in Dakota. The wonderful increase in the Western States and Territories was unquestionably owing to the rapid settlement of that part of the country by immigrants and others, who either located homesteads, or bought small tracts from the Government or extensive land owners.

Our original purpose, however, was to discuss the superiority and desirability of small over large farms, rather than their number—to demonstrate that a limited area thoroughly cultivated, is by far the most profitable. Many forcible and conclusive reasons can be adduced in support of this position, but as their presentation would exceed the space allotted for this article, we are obliged to defer further discussion of the subject until another month.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

For all purposes of a family medicine, Hacyard's Yellow Oil is the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves and often cures Asthma.

Building up a Hay-Stack.

The great point to be secured in stacking hay is, to keep the center the highest. If this is done, water can not penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If on the other hand, the center is hollow, the water must drain into the center, and so ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a tall spring firmly in the ground, with a foundation of rails around it; then begin at the center, and place the hay about the pole, gradually spreading until the edge of the base is reached. Continuous building up the stack, the highest in the center, as we to tread the hay firmly around the pole, the builder standing in the center of the stack, the outside sinks more than the center, and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not rot, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, because the water must make its way to the outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the ground clear of the stack.

Feeding Cattle.—Professor Sheldon of the Mo. Agr. College, has stated that his stock of knowledge regarding the feeding of meat made from ground corn ears. It is true that corn ears contain some nutritive matter, if the meal can be digested. It is also true that in other cases indigestible, may often be made digestible by the right kind of preparation. Fine grinding, and mixing it with the more nutritious meal of the grain, may make the corn meal useful, and those who feed meal of the entire ear, should have it ground as fine as possible.

Mr. Roe and a body of ten police paid a domiciliary visit to Sweet Crass' reserve and brought in some silverware and other articles that were evidently the property of citizens. The tents on the reserve are carpeted and fixed up with a degree of elegance new to the occupants. A second search of the half-breed camp in town was made on Saturday, but only a few things recovered, the previous searches having pretty well cleaned them up. A couple of Indian prisoners were secured on Thursday.

The leading men in Big Bear's band say they took the position and carried out the orders of Riel because he promised that if all the white people were "runned" the Americans would take the country, and then there would be better times, as the Indians would get everything they wanted and would not be asked to do or give anything in return.

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Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

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This Bank transacts a General Banking Business. Money received on deposit and current rate of interest allowed.

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SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every township with maps, at the following prices, guaranteed First-class:

Eastern and Western Hemispheres, one map...\$5.50

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Europe, Asia, Africa, separate, each...5.50

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Dominion of Canada, new and enlarged...7.50

Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged...10.50

C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

Groom Wanted

BY THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to travel a route in the County of Brandon. A man with experience and references required. Apply personally at the Banquet House, Brandon, April 14th, 1881.

R. T. EVANS, Sec. Treas.

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ALEX. ROSS'S DEPICATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar.

Hair-dye for light or dark colors; Oil of Cantharides, for growth of hair; Curling Fluid; Bloom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks.

The skin tightener, for furrows; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar.

Spirits for crooked limbs; 25c. Medicine, for rheumatism, 25c. Complexion pills, 25c. Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars; Ear spoon, the remedy for the skin, is "Ross's Toilet Magazine," 1c. All securely packed for stamps.

Lancie, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

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Spring Stock JUST ARRIVED.

50 Cases to choose from

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HEALTH FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Fists and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest, it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold at 1s, 1 1/2, 2s, 3d, 4s, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 35s, each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

Pioneer Boot and Shoe House,

9th St. This is the popular establishment of the city.

W. Senkbiel, Prop.

CANADIAN.

Hall and Fox, the fugitives, are wanted in England for forged cheques on a Paris bank. The London police say a gang of thieves and forgers left England last April, and are supposed to have all come this way. The passenger list of the steamer "Brasserie," which left Liverpool, May 11, 1890, and arrived at Quebec, May 12, reveals that Hall and Fox were convicted and sentenced to life, and Bent and White alias Henderson, who have just been convicted at Toronto for forgery, were passengers on her. Five of six more of the Circassian's passengers were members of the gang, and it is also expected that they will be traced.

Frank Otter, draughtsman, and Minnie Bolton, of Riverside, along with two others in a launch, at Toronto, drifted out into the lake and upset. Otter and Miss Bolton were drowned; the other two were rescued.

The Court of Appeal Monday delivered judgment in the case of McDonald vs. Manley & Cathbert, which has been in litigation for over three years. The defendants were to pay \$40,000 to the plaintiff as damages for property, and did pay a large sum to liquidate the bargain. Then, discovering that the plaintiff was not owner, but was a mere sale expecting to become a partner, the defendants refused to go on with the transaction. The defendants succeeded twice in getting the case thrown out of court. Then the court of common pleas ruled in favor of the plaintiff. Now the Court of Appeal confirms the judgment of the lower court.

The corner stone of the new Grange Hall was laid on Monday in Toronto by Grand Master Parkhill and other Grand Lodge officers. Delegates were present from all over the province. The procession was attended by thousands of spectators. The new hall is a fine building with cost and quality. The proceedings concluded with singing and prayer.

Monday a man named Kate Emery, aged 30, who has been missing since Friday, was found in a Montreal in a condition. She is unable to speak.

The census of the Montreal for 1889, showing a population of 100,000, was published. The increase in population during the same period was nearly 10,000.

The quantities of phosphate are becoming scarce from Montreal to the British Columbia coast. The secretary of the Manitoba Phosphate Commission is at Ottawa, waiting for the Government not to allow the phosphate to be taken to the Northwest Central Railway, but a sufficient distance west to reach Mr. Beatty, president of the company, who has received a letter from American companies regarding the settling of the matter, and are anxious to commence operations.

RELATIONS OF HUNDREDS.
The relations of the United States and Canada are becoming more and more friendly. The United States is now a more powerful nation than ever before, and Canada is becoming more and more a part of the United States.

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN WAR.
The use of nitro-glycerine in war is becoming more and more common. It is a powerful explosive, and is used in many different ways.

New York Tribune.

I attended the other day some experiments made in discharging from an ordinary cannon shells charged with nitro-glycerine. The trials took place near a point on the Potomac river, a few miles from Georgetown. Several foreign governments were represented by their military and naval attaches. They were all observers of what was going on, and took copious notes. In one respect the experiment was a failure. The target used was an old quarry on the side of the river, opposite to that on which the cannon had been placed. It was difficult at the distance of 1,000 yards to tell whether a shell had struck, exactly what was the damage done by the explosion, and what due to the explosion, and what due to the explosion. The great thing, however, was to show that the shell, which, by the way, was loaded with some pounds of nitro-glycerine—could be safely got out of the cannon without exploding. This it was considered was enough to allow to be done, though I noticed that the spectators and the men serving the cannon retired to a safe distance of several hundred yards and hid behind trees while the cannon was being fired off with the aid of an electric battery.

Even the pieces of stone, weighing in some instances several pounds, dislodged from the quarry by the explosion, were hurled back through the treacherous undergrowth which the spectators had sought shelter, a distance of nearly 2,000 yards. I asked some of the attaches what they thought of the experiments. "The use of high explosives," said one, who seemed to express the opinion of the party, "is in its infancy, so far as their application to modern warfare is concerned. The handling of nitro-glycerine or dynamite shells is altogether too dangerous. I don't think they will ever be available in the field, where they will have to be transported over rough roads, and are liable to explode at any moment by concussion. In forts and on board ships it is, of course different. There they could be stored in comparatively safe places. I am inclined to think more of Lieutenant Shanks's air gun than of this process of firing of high explosive shells. By the former method a good deal of the danger of the shell exploding before it leaves the cannon is averted." The captain of the Russian man of war Strick was one of the most interested spectators. Captain Stang, naval attaché of the British legation, strange to say, was absent. Lieut. Nakota, in the service of the Mikado, did not seem so much impressed by the experiments. Mr. Sin Sui man, a Chinese warrior, standing four feet and three inches in his felt boots, and wearing a formidable pair of spectacles, arrived on the ground after the first shell had been fired. He looked, doubtless, however, at the representative of the French republic, who gallantly wished the illustrious champion a cordial "Bon jour."

THE TORONTO STORE. SELLING OUT. LEAVING BRANDON.

A Great Sale, including, sale of young on, and to continue until the Whole Stock is disposed of.
Over \$20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Blankets, Furs, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., will be offered the public at and far below cost. G. As we are engaging in business in Ontario, this Sale is SQUARE and NO HUMBU. Our Whole Stock must go at any price.

Heaps of Dry Goods

To select from. Large Stock of Plain and Braided Silks for Dresses and Mant
100 pieces Dress Goods, from 10 cents,
35 pieces Dress Cashmere, all colors and prices.
30 pieces Grey and Plaid Wool Fannels, below cost.
25 pieces Velvet-tees, all shades and prices.
75 Ladies' Shawls and Jackets, at half price.
45 Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs, \$1.25.
18 dozen Ladies' Knit Wool Hoods, Clouds, Jerseys, etc., cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ties, Collars, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, etc.
240 lbs. Wool Blankets, from \$1; Wool Yarns, 50 cents per lb.
15 pieces Wool Tump, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cocoa Matting, Floor Mats, etc.
75 pieces Teas and Corsetry, very low.
40 dozen Men's Wool Under and Top Shirts, 65 cents.
50 dozen Men's Sox and Mitts.
HEAPS OF CLOTHING away down, Tweed Suits, from \$6; Men's Fur Coats, from \$5.
100 pairs of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Moccasins, below cost.

CAR LOADS OF GROCERIES.

15 lbs. Extra Bright Sugar, for \$1; 11 lbs. Extra Granulated Sugar, for \$1; 8 Cans Fresh Sweet Corn or Peas, for \$1; 9 lbs. Dried Apples, for \$1; 3 lbs. Cans Fresh Tomatoes, 15 cents.

Come early and take advantage of this Great Sale. You may not have another such opportunity for years to come. **TERMS CASH.**

SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Toronto Store, Cor. 7th St. & Rosser Ave.

N.B.—All accounts due us, if not paid in Ten Days, will be placed in Lawyer's hands for Collection.

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**Blue Vitrol.
Barrel Salt.
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Sugar and Syrup.
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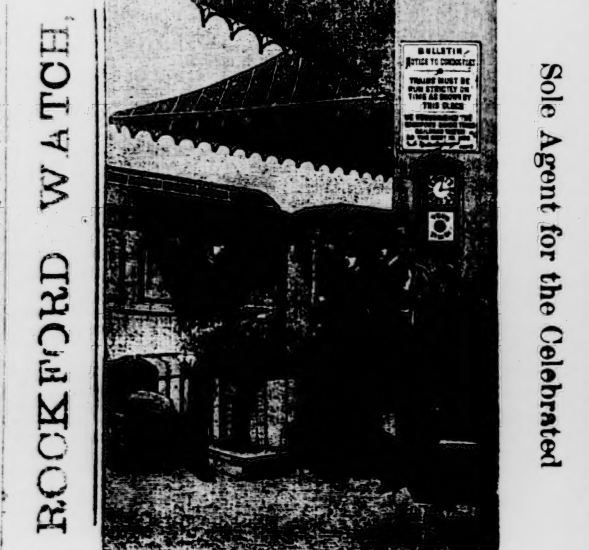
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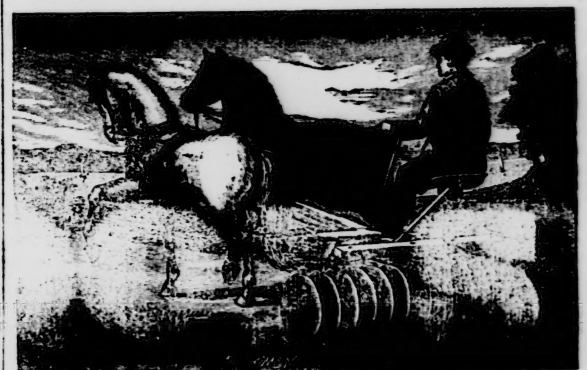
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(Patented in U. S. and Canada.)

This Harrow has Sharp Steel Disks, Lever to regulate Depth of Cut and Seeder Attachment.

"THE BEST DISK HARROW IN THE WORLD" it saves "back setting" it saves seed it saves horse flesh and increases the crop.

A FACT—A man can ride this machine and do more work, and do it thoroughly, with less tax on his team, than with any tooth harrow or cultivator in the market. We have thousands of endorsements and testimonials.

High winter freights will prevent the sale of only a limited number this season. Farmers should secure one at once.

Also the Corbin Wrought Rim Roller filled with smooth Journals Babbled Boxes.

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HEALTH AND HOME, Washington, D. C.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News* to *Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction of the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and we make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,

Ed. & Prop.

ANOTHER TURN.

From present appearances the political kaleidoscope at Winnipeg is going to receive another turn, and one for the better, we are happy to say. The present canvass of Minnedosa County means that Dr. Harrison is going into the cabinet, and we should not be surprised if to assume the premiership in the room of Mr. Norquay, who, it is likely, will be shelved into an Indian Commissionership or something of the kind in the Northwest.

We were very much pleased with an independent stand the Doctor took in the House a year or so ago, in demanding a reduction of the expenditures, which promised an excellent future for him; and though he has not at all times since advocated the same line of consistency, we still believe he would if he had a controlling power in the matter, work many reforms in the country's welfare. The great failure of Mr. Norquay has been his willingness to listen to unprincipled leeches surrounding him, on one side, and his thirst for office without second ideas as to the country's wants, or at least without sufficient decision of character to carry out those convictions, if he possessed them. This led to systematic blundering from time to time to keep himself in office.

We believe Dr. Harrison to be a different man, and though he may not possess the same speaking abilities that Mr. Norquay does, which after all are but little value in the art of administering, he is more thorough in his views, and better versed in the principles of economy. Should then our impressions as to his becoming premier, be well founded, it would be the dawn of better days for the country. The next proper step would be to weed out C. P. Brown, abolish the Department of Agriculture, and business could then be transacted with a reasonable amount of efficiency, at least with an improvement on the past. Mr. LaRiviere, Dr. Wilson or Mr. Hamilton are not men of towering ability, and may not have the inventive genius possessed by many others, but we think they are men who see the necessity for a complete wiping out of much useless paraphernalia in the management of affairs at the capital, which would result in the appropriation of more funds for the development of the country at large. If they began this work of reform, they should certainly receive our warmest support and that of the people, in their efforts to succeed.

Mr. Watson presented a petition from 500 settlers in the vicinity of Rapid City, praying for a free land

grant to the Northwestern Central. Attached to the petition was 111 names of persons and the numbers of their lots within a radius of six miles of Rapid City, who had abandoned their homesteads.

We take the foregoing from Friday's Free Press as a special from Ottawa. If "Bob" Watson, by suffering an M. P., has any characteristic that exceeds his cheek, it is his ignorance. In the first place we may say there never were 111 farmers within a radius of six miles of Rapid City, and we defy either Mr. Watson or the Free Press to prove that there were. In the second place we can give the names of many farmers of that locality who have vacated their farms to take up second homesteads further west, thus taking advantage of a privilege that Watson and the Free Press a couple of years ago advocated with might and main, and which is now proving such a detriment. We can also give the names of some of the farmers referred to who have mortgaged for all they could get and returned to Ontario, as they never intended, railway or no railway, to remain on their properties longer than to the issue of patents. If there should be some as we presume there are, who have left their door, they left for the country's good is all we can say. At this meridian it is less than 40 miles from the C. P. R. to the M. & N. W. line, so that all of the abandoned farms must be within 20 miles of either one road or the other, and when such a distance does not please the settler, for the province's good he had better settle elsewhere. These men surely do not expect that the Government is going to build roads within 20 miles of every farm house in the country. For the sake of appeasing the injured feelings of these wanderers, Watson and the Free Press might tell them how they would be situated to-day if the, Grit party had only been allowed to build their "water stretch" roads with a main terminus in the Locks at Fort Francis.

That Dr. Harrison should desire the people of Rapid City to have the Northwest Central built on the Sydney projection, and that he should promise the people of that town to do his best to secure it, is the most natural thing in the world, as it is projected through his constituency; but that Mr. Norquay should pledge his support to it as premier is a most consummate piece of impertinence, to put it mildly. That such a road would benefit Rapid City, and a few farmers immediately around it, no one will deny, but that its construction would prevent the construction of another line between it and the C.P.R. westerly for many a mile, and thus debauchers infinitely more in need of it from having a road for all time must be apparent to him, if he only possessed principle enough to give the matter a thought. Building the line through Rapid City would still leave the people of the municipalities of Daly, Minniota, Ellice and the country to the west as badly off as they now are, and certainly worse than are the people of Rapid City, if we leave their penchant for town lot speculation out of the question, and why the result of an election should influence the interest of a Government in their behalf is more than we can understand. And we are further at a loss to know how Mr. Woodworth countenanced the pledge in silence, as he must have done, if we have learned the facts. It is but a few evenings since that gentleman heard an expression from the people of Brandon on the necessity for the terminus at Brandon, to benefit municipalities to the west, and if his love for the success of Norquayism would induce him to stand idly by and see this proposition crumble to pieces, without a word of protest, we confess our inability to comprehend the true forwardness of things in all their bearings. Since the foregoing was put in type, Mr. Woodworth informed

us, he sent a telegram to Ottawa countermanding the arrow of Mr. Norquay's missile, and it now remains for time to show whether it will be Mr. Norquay or Mr. Woodworth that will "hold the fort."

Our Toronto namesake censures the white population at Prince Albert who were instrumental in paving the way for our Northwest rebellion, and the Free Press comes to the rescue after this manner: "It is not an offence, may more, it is lawful and commendable to agitate constitutionally against administrative tyranny and mismanagement. This was all the people of Prince Albert, either Liberal or Tory, did." Then who induced Riel, who was known to be a murderer and a scoundrel of the deepest dye, to come over and precipitate a rebellion? If it was only "constitutional agitation" that was desired by the Prince Albert people, surely there were instruments, including the Free Press, of course, to carry that as far as there was a virtue in it without the aid of Riel with his badly smirched history. But why should the whites of that section have engaged in the agitation at all, for if we are to believe the "agitations" of the Grit prints, it was only the "watering" of the Indians' rations and the refusal of the government to grant patents to the half-breeds that led to the rebellion; but now the Grit press have succeeded in unearthing another injured element, when the work of destruction has been fully consummated. To use an expression of Mark Twain slightly altered, all we have to say is that "For ways that are dark and tricks that are mean, the Grit press of Canada are peculiar."

It is now about high time the wholesale dealers of Canada took some step to protect legitimate trade in the country. This thing or patching up bankrupts day in and day out and allowing them to cut trade to pieces by "selling at and below cost," only injures the man disposed to do the best he can without increasing the volume of business done in the country. In the face of what the Northwest has passed through there is a reasonable excuse for every man to either fail or compromise once, but this is no argument for reducing insolvency to a science and laying with it once or twice a year. There is not one of the pioneer traders who does not find himself with a large quantities of goods bought years since at high prices, made more expensive still by the high freights charged in the early days of the railway, and which are partially or wholly unsuited to the trade of to-day. This is enough to bring down the honest dealer with moderate capital; and when we add to this his losses in real estate (and every business man handled it to a greater or less extent) we have, as we have said, the best of reasons for one reverse in every business concern in the country. But unless they meet with losses by fire or unforeseen bad debts this should end every firm's experience in that direction and place business on a better footing. The patching up of concerns, who it is certain, will collapse again, only tends to demoralize business without doing any one any perceptible benefit. We have, for instance, in Brandon one dry goods house that has had two somersaults in one year, and we believe, twice in two years, and yet there are wholesale houses who are willing to stock these people up again, to give them an opportunity to repeat the amusement, to the injury of their neighbors, who are endeavoring to pay 100 cents on the dollar or as near it as possible. When these people collapse they advertise to sell below cost; and when they patch up they profess to sell at cost or next thing to it, and this means so much out of the wholesale houses and the ruin of legitimate business. Wholesale people are to blame for this, and if Boards of Trade

are to be of any benefit to the country, they should regulate this matter, and it cannot be done a moment too soon.

The Grits never tire of talking of the decline of the Macdonald Government, and yet they had not the courage to put a candidate in the field in South Grenville against Walter Smith, the Conservative nominee, although they held the county for ten years consecutively with Dr. Brodeur and Mr. Wiser. Their best lead is bravado.

And at length Big Bear finds himself in the toils. He got starved out in his Arctic exploration, and was forced to return, to the land of dead dogs and government rations. He was on his way to Fort Carlton to give himself up to the authorities and was arrested by an outlying post. This narrows the rebellion down to a series of trials and a number of executions.

MUNICIPALITY OF WHITEHEAD.

Council met at Alexander on the 2nd of July.

Present—Reeve in the chair—Coun. Haig, Creighton, Chesley, Valens, Peacock and McMillan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From D. Cascard, clerk of T. Day Municipality re formation of thoroughfare through that part of this municipality north of Assiniboine River.—Filed.

From Daly and Caldwell, re matter of legality of assessment as per John Tully's declaration.—Filed.

From J. R. Maltby, re refusal of H. Bay Co. to pay taxes on certain lands.

From F. C. Patterson, re the cyclostyle.—Filed.

From Sec. Treas. of the W J D Board with statement of account with the request to pay up.

PETITIONS.

From ratepayers, tp 9, rg 22, re formation of school district.

From Henry Meadows and 80 others for bridge across slough on section 20, tp 9, range 22.

From Ed Smith and others, asking to be allowed to put road work on roads north of Alexander.

MOTIONS.

Haig and McMillan—That the secretary write the Minister of the Interior, as to when the H. B. Co. received the patents for the following sections: Sec 8, tp 9, rg 21, three quarters of sec 26-9-22, sec 8-10-21 and three quarters of section 26, tp 9, rg 21.—Carried.

Chesley and Valens—That the account of W J D Board with request to pay up be filed.—Carried.

Chesley and Peacock—That the petition of D. B. McMillan and 11 others, asking that sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, in tp 9, rg 22, be called Lausdowne School District and the first meeting to be held at the House of Thos. Doherty, sec 16, tp 9, rg 22, be granted, the first meeting to be held July 10th.—Carried.

Creighton and Valens—That the account of \$10 appropriated by the Municipality of Cornwallis for town line between municipalities of Cornwallis and Whitehead be paid over to Mr. Peacock to be appropriated in Ward 1.—Carried.

Haig and Chesley—that the following men be allowed to do their road work on the street running north of Alexander: E. Smith, J. Elliott, A. Ballantyne, Geo. Heist, as asked by them.—Carried.

Valens and McMillan—that the money voted by this council of \$100 to be expended on the roads running north from Alexander be paid, the Chairman of Board of Works, having certified that the work to the value of \$100 and 25 per cent of said amount additional has been appropriated on said road.—Carried.

McMillan and Creighton—that the petitions of the ratepayers of the municipality of Whitehead, asking for a bridge to be built on section 20, tp 9, rg 22, be granted, providing Thos Doherty build earthwork approaches to bridge 20 ft on south side and 10 ft on north side.

Chesley and Haig, in amendment—that the petition re bridge over slough, be laid over for further consideration, on account of this council not being able to build any bridges this season.

Motion was lost and the amendment carried.

Chesley and Haig—That the name of D. B. McMillan be substituted for that of John Cragg as pathmaster for Div. No. 11 and J. T. Hall be substituted for A. L. Hall as pathmaster for Division No. 26.—Carried.

Haig and Valens—that the clerk be instructed to write Mr. Woodworth in regard to the grant to build a road south from Alexander.—Carried.

Valens and Peacock—That the council do not grant any money to be expended on town line between Assiniboia and Griswold.—Carried.

McMillan and Valens—that this municipality grant \$400 towards building a bridge across the big slough, providing Glenwood Municipality grant \$200 and the people interested grant \$200 and that Thos Doherty build the earth work approaches, 20 ft on south side and 10 ft on the north side.—Carried.

Chesley and Valens—that D. B. McMillan and the Reeve go and interview the Municipality of Glenwood regarding bridge over slough.—Carried.

Chesley and Haig—that Mr. Valens and the Reeve go and interview Sinkbell & Elliott, to buy if possible a road allowance on the south side of the C.P.R. track and to take any steps that they may think necessary to force a road, with the privilege to follow the road allowance if found necessary.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention of uric acid, to retain urine, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to Women?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What the most reliable and correct cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you—

"*Mercurob or Doan's Kidney Pills!*"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with other equally valuable,

And compounded into *Doan's Backache Kidney Pills*, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease of the kidneys can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or sensitive child to use.

CHAPTER II.
"Patients."
"Ailments."
"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills" are given up by physicians of Britain and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy? Women gone mad? Women suffering from nervousness, weakness, and other diseases peculiar to women? People drawn out of shape by excreting poisons of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas.
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, all in fact almost all diseases from
Nature is here to

Have been cured by *Doan's Backache Kidney Pills*, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the Western world.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, without a bunch of hopes on the white lie. Show all the value, and send with "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills" in their name.

say.—Carried.
Chesley and Peacock—that the council do not take action in regard to levying taxes of Peter Haig.—Carried.

Chesley and Haig—that the following accounts as recommended by Finer's Clerk be paid:

Daly & Caldwell \$7.00
Geo A. Meston, Salary, \$50.00
Postage and stationery, 3.45

R D Richardson, account for tolls 1.91
Wm A B. man, inspecting school 1.00
E J Barely, lumber for bridge over ravine on sec 10-22 6.11

Chesley and Haig—that the clerk purchase a desk not to cost more than \$10 for council use.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on the 1st of August.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is hot and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, *Doan's Backache Kidney Pills* are required.

THE IMPLEMENT MEN.

A Mail reporter took a stroll among the implement dealers, and elicited their opinion of the year's business.

The Massey Co. are not at all deterred by the Exemption Act but are pushing business harder than ever. They will handle 60,000 lbs of binding twine this season, about 100 mowers and 75 rakes. They have 25 car loads of binders already sold and their orders for twine are ten times their sales of last year.

The Cochrane firm, are contracting business, and want to collect rather than sell. Will not sell except to parties who can give good security or show their assets worth purchases over and above the provisions of the Exemption Act.

The Watson people are not pushing binders, but are willing to do all they can safely. They are getting more cash than they were last year and more than they expected. They will handle over 40,000 pounds of twine and altogether do as much business as last year.

The Maxwell firm is also guarded, but expect to sell over 70 binders and 40,000 lbs. of twine.

Harris, Son & Co. will handle nearly 4 cars of twine (say 75,000 lbs.) about 80 binders, 20 rakes, 40 mowers, but will be equal to demands in excess of those figures. Their wagon trade was 75 per cent in excess of last year, and they sold 125 sets of harrows and 75 seeders.

Wm. Johnston will do \$80,000 worth of business this season; will sell 40,000 lbs of twine, 70 reapers, 75 binders, and other goods in proportion.

John Elliott & Son are looking for more security than last year, but expect to do as much business as last season; their spring and wagon trade was ahead of last year.

Wesbrook & Fairchild expect to do \$60,000 worth of business, their spring trade was good, but consider it too early to form an estimate on harvest goods.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VIOLET BLUE CO., of Marshall, Mich., is a well known and celebrated VIOLET BLUE CO. and other Eucalypti are used on trial for thirty days to cure (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, blood vitality and manhood, and all kind of troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. Will sell 100,000 sets of thirty days trial in a month. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing *Doan's Backache Kidney Pills*. They are better than all the soothing Symp in Christendom. They give no sleep and no consolation. Price 5 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.



FREEMATE WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Proprietary. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

ATKINSON & NATION'S

— IS THE —

Cheapest Place in Town

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

As our stock is one of the largest in the city and having been bought in the very best markets,—at the late low prices of all classes of goods,—we feel satisfied that we are in a position second to none to offer you the very best goods in any of the above lines at prices to meet the closest buyers.

We also ask you to note the fact that we have no old shop worn goods, bought at boom prices, but the newest goods in the market at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Atkinson & Nation,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.

RALPHITON.

A very successful picnic was held at its place under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Association, of the Municipality of Woodworth, on the 1st of July. About four hundred people assembled about twelve o'clock, and after partaking of refreshments gathered around the speakers' stand to listen with intense interest to the following speakers: The Hon. John Noyes, Dr. Harrison M.P., J. E. Woodworth M.P., W. A. Macdonald Esq., Brandon; Mr. Cates, Rapid City; and a number of other prominent gentlemen were present, among them were T.M. Day Esq., J. R. Maibey Esq., and others. The President of the Association, D. M. McKay, first introduced J. E. Woodworth, M.P., for this election, and then introduced Mr. Noyes, who received him with a warm welcome and although this was Mr. Woodworth's first visit to the municipality, he was warmly received. He gave every one the impression that both members and people were pleased with the introduction. He was followed by Mr. Macdonald, who took the platform for a few minutes, when Dr. Harrison treated the audience to a very instructive address which was thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Noyes next treated the stability of the situation, but a very plain in the non-trade gentleman's platform is perfectly well known to be a very satisfactory in every respect, and the election of this municipality to have their own firmly established in the administration of the city and Manitoba are in good hands.

The proceedings were closed with a short summary by Mr. Woodworth, of the election, showing that it was in the interests of the country that the Bill should pass.

THE MOST PROFITABLE HORSES.

Farmers make a mistake when they sell the advantages to be derived from breeding good horses, and from breeding a few good ones every year. A three-year-old colt can be reared as cheaply as a yearling of the same age, but while an ordinary yearling three-year-old colt is \$40

a young colt is worth \$75, at the very least, when a year old. If, however, a good thoroughbred sire is used, at the cost of \$50, the colt at three years may easily be worth \$300. Roadsters in the North and saddle horses in the south (both are really roadsters), are the most desirable animals to rear. A southern farmer speaking on this subject some time ago, said, "What we want here is a good thoroughbred stallion, which would give us good, easy-gaited stout hardy roadsters, which could do 10 miles a day inside of six hours. For the use of such a sire we would be glad to give \$50, and the man who would bring such a horse into this country, would make a large profit. It is equally true, or the north, where a roadster which could make a mile to a depot in four minutes, or ten miles in an hour, would easily bring \$250, and \$100 more for a minute less. The thoroughbred blood is like the steel one put into a machine; it gives strength, firmness, lightness, durability, elasticity and vigor into the cold blood. The bone is harder, and more solid, and lighter; the sinews are stronger and more elastic; the muscles are firmer, and have greater tension; the lungs are more capacious; the weight is reduced, and with more strength and vivacity of motion, and less weight, we have swiftness and ease of movement. There are two points to be thought of in rearing colts, namely, the dam and the sire. Many good sires and the money the service costs, are thrown away upon poor or diseased mares. The first thing to be done then, is to secure a pair of good, young, sound mares, of fair size and good disposition. With such a pair of mares, the owner should seek a good thoroughbred sire, and be willing to pay a good price.

Jerome Eddy is a typical illustration of such a horse, as is required for this purpose. He is an unusually fine animal, having a record of 2:14, and a quarter of a mile in 2:12. He belongs to the Hambletonian strain, and is the blood of Eclipse and imported Messenger in his veins. He has been in the stud a short time, but his colts are already distinguished. Jerome Eddy is at the head of the stud of the Jewett stock farm, at Anson, Erie County, New York.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

For all purposes of a family medicine, Hayward's Yellow Oil is a most reliable remedy, and is used with unqualified success both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; and often cures Asthma.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,
STYLISH HORSES.
Livery Sale and Feed
STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Buggies, Cutters, &c.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own
Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective
Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I am in no wise liable for any debts contracted by John Bradley, either in his own name or as purporting to be associated in business with me.
RICHARD HARRISON.
Dated 1st May, 1885.
Witness,
M. A. Macdonald.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb'y, 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	\$1.75	\$3.50	\$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—3	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	.35	.65	1.25

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS

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We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next 30 days, and for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.
In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE SENDING US 75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free.
\$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive an extra copy for five months free.
\$2.25 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of Biography of the late George Brown.
\$3.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free.
\$4.50 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of Saturday's DAILY GLOBE one year free.
\$15.00 and 50 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE four months free.
\$15.00 and 100 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free.
Subscribe now and secure reports of both Parliaments for only 15 cents. //

THE GLOBE has special arrangements by which it possesses the sole right in Canada of publication of new novels by most of the leading writers of fiction, such as Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon, Justin McCarthy, R. L. Farjeon, Sarah Douchery, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Hugh Conway, and others.

A story of enthralling interest, entitled WYLLARD'S WEIRD, by Miss Braddon, is now running in THE DAILY and WEEKLY GLOBE, and will be continued till completed. It will be succeeded by a story from the powerful pen of JUSTIN MCCARTHY, and after the last named story is completed there will follow one from R. L. FARJEON, the famous novelist.

In addition to the regular continued story, there are always running in the 12 and 3 o'clock editions of DAILY, and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE one or more additional novels by authors of world-wide repute. In this manner readers get five or six complete novels each year.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER THE WEEKLY GLOBE IS UNRIVALLED.

SPURGEON'S SERMON

(Revised by Spurgeon's own hand, given every week in Saturday's DAILY GLOBE and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE, under special and exclusive arrangement for the Dominion of Canada. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is beyond question, the most widely read preacher in the world, and is always ready, practical and instructive.)

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TORONTO



For a Disordered Liver, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Hypertension, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Bells, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

HORSE STABLES.

The condition and health of a horse depend very much upon the kind of stable it is kept in. There are horses which suffer from disease of the eyes, from coughs, from scratches and other skin diseases, all of which are produced by the pungent foul air in the stables. Farmers and others who have horses, will take pains to have their carriages and harness protected from the strong ammoniacal air of the stables. The leather may be rotted or the varnish dulled and spotted; and at the same time they will wonder why their horses cough, or have weak eyes or moon-blindness, or suffer from other diseases, which, if they would only think for a few minutes, they would readily perceive are due to the foul air the animals are compelled to breathe every night in the year while confined in close, badly ventilated stables. The remedy is very easy. The stable should be kept clean; this will prevent the greater part of the mischief; and it should be well ventilated. The floor should be properly drained, so that the liquid will not remain on it, to be absorbed, and decompose, and produce the pungent vapors of ammonia, which are so injurious to the eyes, nostrils, throat, and lungs, and this liquid waste should be carried away to some place where it can be absorbed and utilized. The floor should be washed off at least twice a week with plenty of water and then liberally sprinkled with finely ground gypsum (plaster) which will combine with the ammonia and fix it. A solution of copers (sulphate of iron) will have the same result. Lastly, the floor should be supplied with absorbent litter, which should be removed when it is soiled. Ventilation should be provided in such a way as to avoid cold drafts. Small openings, which may be easily closed with a slide, may be made in the outer wall near the floor, and similar ones near the ceiling, or in the roof through which the foul air may escape. Pure air is of the utmost importance to the well-being of horses. As an instance of it, may be mentioned the fact that in the English cavalry stables a complete system of ventilation reduced the average loss of horses from the deadly disease, glanders, from one hundred and thirty-two per thousand yearly to nine in the thousand; and when a similar improvement was made in the French army stables, the percentage of death was reduced in a similar ratio, with a still larger decrease of milder ailments.

PHYSIC MEASURES.

Phonetic means should be used to break up such conditions as a cure for the early stages. Haggard's Phonetic means does this most quickly and effectively.

What To Read When The Day Is Over

It is wise at night, says Canon Kingsley, to read, but for a few minutes, some book which will bring a smile to the mind, which will bring a face to face with the true face of life, death, and eternity, which will make us remember that man doth not live by bread alone, which will give us, before we sleep, a few thoughts worthy of a Christian man with an immortal soul in him. And, thank God, no one need go far to find such books. I do not mean merely religious books, excellent as they are in these days. I mean any books which help to make us better and wiser, and sober, and more careful persons; any books which will teach us to despise what is vulgar and mean, foul and cruel, and to love what is noble and high-minded, pure and just. * * * In our own English language we may read by hundreds, books which will tell us of all virtues and of all praise. The stories of good and brave men and women, of gallant and heroic actions, of deeds which we ourselves should be proud of doing, of persons whom we feel to be better, wiser, nobler, than we are ourselves.

A HUMID BAROMETER.

The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his joints. Haggard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

A Healthy Dress For Girls.

I know, says Mrs. Lookout in the Boston Herald, I shall astonish a good many people when I say that I think that I think that venerable and highly respected article of female dress, the chemise, may advantageously be dispensed with. Every one is supposed to have a chemise "under her back," but that this supposition is not wholly true was proved to me some time ago. When at the seaside last autumn two girls, mutual friends of mine, and whom I introduced to each other, went one warm day with me to bathe.

One said to the other, "I am afraid you will be awfully shocked when you see me undress." "Shocked? why?" "Well, I hardly like to tell you, but the fact is, that I have so little on." "I don't wear much," said the other. "All I have is combinations, stays and one petticoat under my dress." "Curiously enough, both these girls were dressed in precisely the same way, in woolen combinations, stays (well shaped and not tight) one petticoat, and a dress which, from its elegance, gave no suspicion of the state of affairs underneath. As I had an opportunity of observing, these young ladies were dressed in perfectly sanitary style, although none but myself had any idea of the fact; and, in spite of it, they passed for two of the best-dressed girls at the fashionable watering place where we were staying.

I have since had several opportunities of observation, and I find that quite a number of the best dressed women of my acquaintance have renounced the use of the chemise in favor of wicker combinations. The majority, however, I believe, are not induced to do so by sanitary considerations, but simply because the chemise is a bulky article and makes them look stouter than is natural to them; whereas the combinations, being made in a stretchy material, try somewhat closely and show the symmetry of the figure. This is, to my mind, a very good reason why the chemise should be given up, but from a health point of view we can find a still better one. Chemises are generally made of linen or cotton, both of which materials, as I have already said, are unsuitable for the reason that they are good conductors of heat, bad absorbers of moisture and bad ventilators.

FOR GOOD AND EVIL

What Alcohol Really is—Its Injurious Elements—Why It Is Cried Down.

Carbon is a solid which exists in three forms, viz. as diamond, as graphite, and as charcoal. Hydrogen is a colorless, invisible gas without taste or smell. Oxygen is a gas like hydrogen, and it is in addition that constituent of the atmosphere which supports our life, and without which we would die in a few seconds. These three elements in certain proportions, six of carbon, ten of hydrogen, and five of oxygen (60, 10, 5) combine to form a substance known as starch, which, under certain conditions, forms sugar (60, 10, 5) which, when subjected to a particular process, forms alcohol (62, 10, 5) and this latter can easily be changed to vinegar (62, 14, 5). In starch we have a useful article, as it constitutes the greater bulk of flour, potatoes, rice and all vegetables. Sugar is present in ripe fruits and immense quantities, under its own form, are consumed daily, while vinegar has its particular uses in the household and in manufactures.

Alcohol, a light, colorless, inflammable liquid, with a burning pungent taste, and composed of exactly the same elements as starch, sugar and vinegar, has, unintentionally, brought greater ruin and destruction than any other agent since the malicious work of the serpent in the Garden of Eden. Then Adam and Eve brought punishment on the world through a want of control over the appetite, and we, their children, are now battling with, not a powerful enemy but one entirely at our service, for we call it into existence by our own will and direct it. We are not, but that with alcohol but with our appetites for, strong to say, although every intelligent creature is convinced, morally and scientifically, that alcohol is a destroyer of humanity, that it destroys self-respect, courage, energy, honesty, love, happiness, health, life; that it generates poverty, poverty, degradation, hate, murder, suicide and death—disease, blagues, a heritage of woe, disease and slavish appetite to the children of its victims, yet men and women are so fond of it that they will drink it so long as it can be obtained.

Humanity is a social creature, and the balance of power is placed in the hands of a small party, made up of those who have control of the appetites, or who have never experienced it, and who realize the horrors of intemperance, just as long as alcohol is manufactured and sold. When we have its manufacture under our own control, those who do not, by their voice and influence and example, fight against its production, consent to sell, and confess either to selfishness or to indifference to the welfare of their creatures; or else to the not greater fault of an uncontrolled appetite for the evil itself.—Mrs. Alice McGilvray, Kingston, Ont.

THE BEEHIVE.

The best blood cleaner known to medical science in Barlock Blood Ethers. It purifies the blood of all four humors and gives strength to the weak.

THE FIGHT AT FRENCHMAN'S KNOLL.

The following particulars of the skirmish between Big Bear's band and the troops of Gen. Strange, at Frenchman's Knoll, are taken from the Saskatchewan Herald: Frenchman's Knoll and Dead Man's Butte are the names by which the position occupied by Big Bear in his stand against the white man's powers is variously known. It was so called from the fact of a trader having been murdered there long ago. To a force of equal strength and arms it is considered impregnable, but with an attacking force of superior numbers backed up by artillery it does not present so many advantages to the occupant.

It is situated about twelve miles east of Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan, and three miles from the river bank. At the base of the Knoll spreads a deep muskeg averaging 50 yards in width, the slope rising to the north to some extent bare and free from brush. The crest of the hill is covered with a heavy growth of spruce, while the eastern and western slopes bear a dense growth of poplar of all sizes.

Immediately behind the hill a plane, but sparsely covered with spruce extends northward for about four miles, where it loses itself in the great northern or true forest. A few miles east of the position is a large plane, extending from the Saskatchewan to the "big wood"—the forest above referred to. One of the numerous roads from the east to the ancient trading post of Pitt runs across this plane and over the top of the Knoll.

Gen. Strange on arriving at Fort Pitt, found some of the buildings still burning, as well as other evidences of a recent and hasty departure. He accordingly set out in pursuit and came upon them on Wednesday evening encamped and entrenched on Frenchman's Knoll. The Indians fired upon the advance guard and a few shots were exchanged, but it was too late in the day for an engagement, and the troops accordingly went into camp for the night. On the morning of the 25th Gen. Strange threw out a line of skirmishers and a sharp engagement ensued, but unfortunately the muskeg above referred to, prevented the troops attacking the Indians at close quarters. The big gun did good execution, but as ammunition for it began to run low, it was decided to discontinue the attack after fighting for three hours and a half. The loss of the troops was light, no men being killed and only three wounded, while the loss of the Indians is variously given at from one to fifteen killed, and a considerable number wounded. Deserters from the camp say that Lucky Man's son had a leg taken off by a shell.

During the excitement of the fight things got badly mixed in the Indian camp, and a number of the prisoners took advantage of the confusion to make good their escape, among them Rev. C. Quinney and wife, W. B. Cameron, Henry Halpin, Isidore Pamburn and family, and the elder Dufresne. The Indians were panic-stricken and hastily fled for the north, leaving behind them immense quantities of furs, tents, carts and other plunder.



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NOTICE

To Millers and others within the North-West Territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st Principal Meridian.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one hundred and four pound samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Agent of Indian Agencies in the North-West Territory up to noon of Thursday, the thirteenth day of April, 1885.

Agents.
H. Martineau, Manitoba House
L. W. Herchmer, Birtle
A. McDonald, Indian Head
A. A. Murray, Carleton
J. M. Rao, Battleford
J. T. Quinn, Fort Pitt
W. Anderson, Edmonton
M. Beaz, Blackfoot Crossing
W. Cockington, Fort Macleod

Forms of tender giving full particulars, relating to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of flour required may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents, or if the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenders. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if the failure to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tender prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada for an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned; but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Exact tenders are required to show in his tender the full value of the flour he is prepared to deliver under his contract, or his contract will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point. Tenderers residing near any Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the same submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be easily effected by rail, contracts must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to the destinations in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, By Capt. General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 2nd January, 1885.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the tenders invited in the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs.

SIR HENRY TYLER.

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